INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AGAINST AHTNA (ALASKA NATIVE) WOMEN IN THE COPPER RIVER BASIN

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ABSTRACT

This study examined the frequency, severity, and consequences of intimate partner violence against an availability sample of Athabaskan women (n = 91) residing in the interior of Alaska. Data about victimization experiences as well as cultural involvement, residential mobility, living arrangements, social cohesion, alcohol use, and post-traumatic stress were gathered through interviews. Slightly less than two-thirds of respondents (63.7%) reported intimate partner violence victimization at some point in their lifetime. Nearly one-out-of-five women surveyed (17.6%) reported that they had been physically assaulted by an intimate partner in the most recent 12 months. Intimate partner victimization was more prevalent and more frequent when compared to what has been reported by the National Violence Against Women Survey.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This paper reports the results of a victimization survey with Ahtna (Alaska Native) women in one area of Alaska--the Copper River basin of Alaska. The research project sought to examine the frequency, severity, and consequences of violence against Ahtna women as well as factors associated with the prevalence and incidence of intimate partner violence. Nationally, American Indians and Alaska Natives are the victims of criminal violence at rates that are much higher than what is found in the general population (Bachman, 1992; Berman & Leask, 1994; Perry, 2004).

One of the values guiding this research was collaboration in all phases of the research with local Antna village and tribal leaders. This collaboration necessitated extending the timelines in the original proposal, to conflicts between the University IRB and local preferences, and to deviations from tightly controlled survey research procedures.

This study mirrored the methodology of the National Violence Against Women (NVAW) (Tjaden & Thoennes, 2000) survey where incident reports were based on the offender. Initial screening questions and follow-up questions in the victimization survey were drawn from the NVAW survey. Additional questions in the survey collected data on cultural identification, involvement in the community, living arrangements, post-traumatic stress disorder, social cohesion, trust and informal social control in a community, alcohol use, and opinions on health and social service delivery.

Data from 91 women living in the Copper River basin were the focus of this report. In comparing this sample to 2000 U.S. census data for this region, this sample of women was younger, more likely to be single, had smaller incomes, and yet, was more likely to have worked in the past year.

The survey revealed a number of interesting points about the extent of intimate partner violence among Ahtna women in the Copper River region, including the following:

- Of the 91 subjects, 16 had been victims of intimate partner violence during the past year.
- The lifetime victimization rate (prevalence) of intimate partner violence for the 91 subjects was 63.7 percent.
- 60 percent of the victims reported that there had been witnesses present at the latest instance of intimate partner violence.
- 78 percent of the perpetrators were under the influence of alcohol in the latest instance of intimate partner violence.
- There were statistically significant relationships between victimization in the past year with both drinking in the past year and binge drinking.
- 31 percent of the victims were pregnant during the most recent episode of intimate partner violence.
- 36.2 percent of victims required medical care.
- Subjects were two times more likely to report their victimization to the police than women in the NVAW survey.
- Half of the cases reported to the police eventually ended in a conviction.

On one hand the survey results indicated that victimization by an intimate partner was more common and more frequent among Athabascan women who participated in this survey when compared to national samples of women in the United States. On the other hand, in spite of these incidents occurring in a geographically remote region, victims utilized and were very satisfied with the police response to intimate partner violence.

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INTRODUCTION

Research on the problem of intimate partner violence has paid limited attention to ethnic minority women and only a handful of studies have focused on Alaska Native or American Indian Women. This study endeavored to inform the literature on intimate partner violence by focusing on one Alaska Native group using methods that allowed comparison to nationally representative samples. Specifically, this project sought to examine factors associated with the prevalence and incidence of violence against Ahtna (Alaska Native) women in one area of the state—the Copper River basin of Alaska

The Ahtna people involved in this study identify themselves as a sub-group of the Athabascan Indians. Athabascan Indian culture has undergone drastic changes in the past century. Less than 100 years ago, there were Indians who had never seen a white man (Gallatin, 1988). Prior to contact with mainstream society, this tribal group lived along the rivers in the Interior of Alaska practicing a subsistence lifestyle. Athabascans were highly nomadic, traveling and living in small groups of 20 to 40 people. Socially, the Athabascans had a matrilineal system in which children belonged to the mother's clan. Elders made decisions regarding marriage, leadership and trade. A key feature of the social organization was that the mother's brother took social responsibility for training and socializing his sister's children (Alaska Native Heritage Center, 2000).

There is a debate in the literature as to the origins of intimate partner violence against Alaska Native and American Indian Women. On one had, some argue that violence against women is a common phenomenon and has been present in American Indian communities throughout history (Dobash & Dobash, 1979; Durst, 1991). On the other hand, the majority of writers suggest that violence against women is a byproduct of the disintegration of Native societies resulting from

colonization (Bachman, 1992; Chester, Robin, Koss, Lopez & Goldman, 1994; McEachern, Van Winkle, Steiner, 1998; Yellow Bird, 2001). Torrey (1978) writes that prior to contact with Russians and Europeans the lifestyle of Athabascan was spiritually and physically healthy.

To inform this debate, the first goal of this project was to document historical within-culture approaches to dealing with intimate partner violence against Ahtna women. To accomplish this goal, ethnographic interviews with Ahtna Elders were employed to examine traditional attitudes, beliefs, and practices of the Ahtna people related to violence against women. Twenty-five Elders from the Ahtna region were interviewed to identify how violence against women was viewed historically by the Ahtna people; how violence against women is perceived at the present time; and how, from a within-culture perspective, interventions could be developed which enhanced victim safety as well as offender and system accountability. An important additional aspect of the Elder interviews was to seek permission and sanction for this research. This goal one was accomplished during the first phase of this study.

Consistent with those who have argued that violence against women followed colonization, two of the primary forces Elders identified as being relevant to understanding domestic violence were the loss of culture and the repeated traumas that not only affected individuals but he the entire tribe. Specifically, Elders attributed causality to the placement of a generation of native children in boarding schools, an influx of non-natives, and the movement away from a subsistence lifestyle. There were several interviews where Elders initially indicated that domestic violence had not been a problem historically, yet later in the interview described violence that had occurred many years ago. Many of the oldest Elders did not understand the term "domestic violence" but reported on incidents involving people "hitting each other." All the Elders attributed the majority of current domestic violence incidents to the use of alcohol.

Finally, while Elders spoke of the use of traditional solutions for dealing with domestic violence, there was also widespread support for current Western criminal justice responses, namely calling the police and sending the offender to jail. (For a complete description of the research from this phase of the project see: Magen, Rolland, & Wood, 2003).

Phase two of this project (reported below) had four goals:

1. To identify the incidence of intimate partner violence against Ahtna women.
2. To identify the lifetime prevalence of intimate partner violence against Ahtna women.
3. To identify factors which correlated with the occurrence of intimate partner violence against Ahtna women. Correlates of intimate partner violence were those factors which affect the occurrence of victimization as well as the system response to the violence (e.g. substance abuse, social disorganization, routine activities).
4. To identify system responses to, and service usage by victims of intimate partner violence against Ahtna women.

The second stage of the data collection process (reported in this paper) involved a victimization survey of women in the Ahtna Region. This phase of the research addressed goals two through five. The victimization survey provided an indication of the frequency, severity, and consequences of violence against Ahtna women.

THE SETTING

In 1971, the United States government enacted the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) which divided Alaska into 12 geographic regions; the Natives living in each region were mandated to form regional corporations which became the functional tribal governments for Alaska Natives (Alaska Federation of Natives [AFN], 1989; Morehouse, McBeath, and Leask, 1984). Unlike the 48 contiguous states where reservations were formed for American

Indians, Alaska has 12 regional Native corporations. The Ahtna Corporation was 1 of the 12 original regional corporations formed as a result of ANCSA.

The Ahtna region is in the Copper River basin in southcentral Alaska and includes 8 remote tribal villages spread across an area of approximately 29,000 square miles (an area roughly the size of the state of Ohio). Of the 12 regional native corporations, Ahtna is the only regional corporation whose villages lie on the highway system. In Alaska, all native villages are considered tribes, as published in the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) list of recognized tribes. Two non-profit corporations, the Copper River Native Association (CRNA) and the Mt. Sanford Tribal Consortium (MSTC) serve the Ahtna people. CRNA and MSTC, which were formed by formal resolution of five and three village tribal governments respectively, are the sole social service and health care providers for the eight villages in the Ahtna region.

THE PROBLEM

Bachman (1992) found both similarities and differences in violence against woman when comparing American Indians to Caucasians. For example, in examining the victim-offender relationship in homicides, the rates of family member homicide were similar for Caucasians (26%) and American Indians (23%). However, American Indians were more likely to be a victim of an acquaintance (60%) than were Caucasians (46%) (Bachman, 1992, p.15). In examining rates of family violence per 100 couples, American Indians had higher rates when compared to Caucasian couples. For example, the rate of any violence was 14.8 for Caucasian couples compared to 15.5 for American Indian couples. The largest difference was in rates of severe violence (e.g. kicking, punching, stabbing, etc.) where the rate for Caucasian couples was 5.3 contrasted with a rate of 7.2 for American Indian couples (1992, p. 101). Bachman cautions that these rates are likely low estimates, not only due to underreporting but also because the

sample was over-represented by urban American Indians. Logistic regression models found statistically significant relationships between alcohol consumption, stress, and couple violence. When examining husband to wife violence specifically, there was also a significant relationship between age and violence (1992, p. 104).

One Alaska study conducted in the mid-1980s by Stockholm and Helms (1986) estimated that 26 percent of adult Alaskan women had been physically abused by a spouse sometime in their lifetimes. About two-thirds of the women who had been abused by their spouses had children living at home at the time the abuse took place (Stockholm & Helms, 1986). By extrapolation, there is good reason to believe that levels of intimate partner violence victimization among Ahtna women are much greater than that reported by Bachman (1992) or Stockholm and Helms (1986). Nationwide victimization survey research and statewide vital statistics analyses both support this idea.

Nationally, American Indians and Alaska Natives are the victims of criminal violence at rates that are much higher than what is found in the general population. According to an analysis of the National Crime Victimization Survey for the 10 year period 1992-2001, the American Indian / Alaska Native annual rate of 101 violent victimizations per 1000 population was more than double the national annual rate of 41 per 1000 population for the nation as a whole (Perry, 2004). While the annual rate for American Indian / Alaska Native females of 86 violent victimizations per 1000 population was less than the annual rate of 118 violent victimizations per 1000 for male American Indians and Alaska Natives, it was double the annual rate of 35 violent victimizations per 1000 females in the US as a whole (Perry, 2004). However, the extent to which American Indian / Alaska Native females experience violence at the hands of intimates is unclear.

Analyses of Alaska Vital Statistics Bureau death certificate records also underscore the degree to which Alaska Native women face tremendously high rates of violence. According to an analysis by Berman and Leask (1994), Alaska Native women are among the most likely in Alaska to die by homicide. Over the period 1980 through 1990 the rate of 19.1 homicide deaths per 100,000 population for Alaska Native females was more than three times greater than the rate of 6.2 homicide deaths per 100,000 population for non-Native females. The homicide rate for Alaska Native females over that time period was actually more than 50 percent higher than the rate for non-Native *males* (of 12.5 per 100,000 population). More recently, the Alaska Natives Commission (1994) estimated that the homicide rate per 100,000 was 13 for Alaska Natives compared to 8 for Non-Natives.

Although the national victimization survey studies and the results of the death certificate analyses do underscore the extent to which American Indian and, especially, Alaska Native women are the victims of violence, neither of those methods allow us to understand the patterns of intimate partner violence among the Ahtna of Alaska's Copper River basin. It was also not possible to use statistics produced by the police for the task at hand. Aside from the usual problem of unreported offenses, police statistics in Alaska are often incomplete (because agencies do not participate in reporting programs) and, most important when examining the Ahtna region who are policed entirely by the Alaska State Troopers, they lack geographical specificity necessary to hone in on a particular cultural grouping (Wood, 2004). As such, it was necessary to utilize survey research methods to develop an understanding of the extent to which intimate partner violence effects the lives of Alaska Native women in the Copper River basin.

METHODS

COLLABORATION AND CULTURAL SENSITIVITY

One of the values guiding this research was collaboration or what Patton (1997) calls participatory evaluation. This approach was consistent with the National Science Foundation's *Principles for Conduct of Research in the Arctic* which states "cooperation is needed at all stages of research planning and implementation in projects that directly affect northern people" (National Science Foundation, n.d.). Also guiding the research was the Alaska Federation of Natives [AFN] (1993) *Guidelines for Research.* The AFN guidelines go beyond standard Institutional Review Board (IRB) regulations in that they call for researchers to, "fund the support of a Native Research Committee appointed by the local community to assess and monitor the research project" and to "hire and train Native people to assist in the study" (AFN, 1993).

Early in the project a local woman was hired to be our liaison in the region as well as to conduct interviews. In addition, project staff traveled to the region on multiple occasions over many months, prior to any data collection, in order to build relationships with community members. Regular telephone consultations were held with designated leaders from the two tribal non-profit organizations, Mt. Sanford Tribal Consortium (MSTC) and the Copper River Native Association (CRNA) as well as with the leaders of the unaffiliated community of Chitina. Through these contacts and discussions a request was made for the researchers to provide training to local residents who work with victims of interpersonal violence. While this was not part of the original project design, two trainings were held. The first was provided by an outside consultant and focused on clinical issues in working with battered women. The second training was provided by one of the project staff and focused on domestic violence legal issues. Through

these trainings the local community was able to gain both information about interpersonal violence and also to witness the expertise and commitment of the project staff. This on-going communication and flexibility in the project planning laid the groundwork for the trust necessary to carry out both phases of the data collection.

Beginning with the receipt of funding, an advisory board was formed to offer direction and consultation on this grant. The project advisory board consisted of the project staff along with the Director of the Institute for Circumpolar Health Studies, an Ahtna member who was the initial instigator of this project, a representative from CRNA, a representative from MSTC, and the director of the domestic violence shelter nearest the Copper River basin. Advisory board meetings were held at least twice per year to facilitate coordination of project activities and to provide additional oversight for the protection of human subjects involved in this study. Advisory board meetings were difficult to schedule and often had less than full attendance. The advisory board's membership, while mirroring the factions within the Copper River basin as well as the domestic violence community, also suffered from the differences of opinion and viewpoints between the 8 villages in the Copper River basin. Rieger, Wood and Jennings (2002, 40) related a similar experience in a report to the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA),

> While some villages work closely with their regional corporations, others work better on their own...agencies that wish to insure the success of their programs need to recognize and support these distinctive villages. This requires a deeper, more extensive investigation into village/regional dynamics. When this is done, it is possible that approaches to problem solving may grow from the village to the regional level, as opposed to the usual top-down approach.

SUBJECT RECRUITMENT

Contact was made with each participating village council president and/or his or her designee to formulate a community owned action plan for collecting victimization data. All

village council presidents or their designees received a letter about the project as well as drafts of the survey instruments. Project staff made efforts to insure that discussions with tribal officials allowed for community input, a range of choices, and guided ownership of the process. Of priority consideration was the safety and protection of the women who elected to participate in the study.

As in the American Indian Service Utilization, Psychiatric Epidemiology, Risk and Protective Factors Project (Beals, Manson, Mitchell, Spicer, et al., 2003) it was recognized that many subjects lived in a environment where some homes did not have telephones and street addresses either did not exist or were meaningless. According to the 2000 U.S. Census, 32 out of the 242 homes (13 percent) with an Alaska Native householder in the region lacked telephone service, The research team, advisory board, and village leaders explored several options for collecting data: (1) project staff visiting study participants in their own homes; (2) project staff hosting small community gatherings in the village for the purpose of completing the survey instrument; (3) project staff being available on specified days at the village health clinic or other designated on-site location to interview participants; (4) project staff hosting a number of region-wide gatherings at convenient hub locations; (5) participants electing to visit neighboring village sites for completion of the survey instrument; (6) collecting data via confidential telephone communication; (7) participants electing to travel to Anchorage to complete the survey or (8) any combination of the above which insured a sense of safety, anonymity, and community ownership. While each village expressed a preferred method for contacting subject -- some preferred a central location whereas others preferred home visits -- in essence there were two methods of collecting data: face-to-face interviews or through telephone administered surveys.

Eligibility for participation in this study was limited to adult women over the age of 17 who were Ahtna shareholders or descendents of Ahtna shareholders and who lived in one of eight interior Alaska Native villages. Extrapolating figures from the 2000 U.S. Census to 2003 and assuming a stable population, we estimated that there were approximately 216 women 18 years or older who were wholly or partly Alaska Native residing in the 8 villages we studied. Two different techniques were used to identify potential respondents to the survey.

First, the Ahtna Corporation has 1,074 shareholders and provided this project with a list of 539 women who met the eligibility criteria; 185 lived in the eight Ahtna villages in the Copper River Basin (Mentasta Lake, Chitina, Cantwell, Copper Center, Gulkana, Gakona, Tazlina, and Chistochina). Using the list of Ahtna female shareholders over age 17, each person on the list was sent a personal letter inviting her participation in the study. Included with the letter was the interview consent form. A few weeks after the mailing project staff contacted those women who responded to the mailing and reviewed methods for completing the survey (discussed above) and to began scheduling interviews.

However, the list from the Ahtna Corporation did not include individuals born after 1972 who had not yet inherited shares in the Ahtna Corporation. With the assistance of subjects and village officials we utilized snowball sampling to identify female Ahtna descendents over the age of 17 within the region. These subjects were recruited through face-to-face contact with project staff. All subjects were paid $25 for their participation in the survey. Following the methodology of the National Violence Against Women survey, we utilized only female interviewers.

The collaborative aspects of this research created a dilemma for the project. A classic approach to controlling internal validity in research project relates to instrumentation –

consistently implementing the survey so that it is standardized and as a result produces data that are highly reliable (Campbell & Stanley, 1963). Yet, to be collaborative required that project staff respect each village's preferred method for collecting data. As a result the instruments were not executed in the same manner with every subject.

SUBJECT SAFETY AND THE IRB

The instruments and procedures used in collecting data from consenting subjects were approved by the Institutional Review Board (IRB) of the University of Alaska Anchorage. However, the process for gaining approval was time-consuming and required the research team to mediate between the local villages and the IRB. The IRB initially expressed a number of concerns about procedures, most notably home visits to recruit and interview subjects and the use of telephones to administering the victimization survey. The astute reader will note that this eliminates the two of the most common methods for collecting survey data! Specifically the chairperson of the IRB wrote that

> conducting the interview at the doorstep or in the person's house was problematic for the following reasons: the participant may feel coerced by your presence; other family members, including the participant's partner (who may be the perpetrator of the violence) could return at any time; lack of privacy – other people in the community could observe your progress through the community and know who has been interviewed; the participant may find the experience traumatic.

Changes were also requested in consent forms and the survey instrument, both of which had already been approved by local village representatives and the advisory board.

Through a back and forth process of meeting with the IRB and local village representatives, and by providing examples of previously approved telephone victimization surveys, the IRB approved the project. Clearly, it is the duty and responsibility of IRBs to ensure the protection of

subjects and to insure beneficent research. However, the need to address the concerns of the IRB delayed the project for more than 6 months.

SURVEY INSTRUMENT

Similar to victimization surveys conducted on a national scale, the victimization survey was comprised of screening questions where affirmative responses lead to descriptions of specific incidents. Rather than requiring an incident for every single offense, (like the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)), this project adopted the methodology of the National Violence Against Women survey (NVAW) where incident reports were based on the offender (Tjaden & Thoennes, 2000). Initial screening questions and follow-up questions in the victimization survey were drawn from the NVAW survey, which itself was based upon a set of questions modified from Straus' (1979) Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS). The survey also included questions about the victim/offender relationship, the time and place of the victimization, the amount of physical harm done in the victimization, whether alcohol or other drugs were involved in the victimization, whether formal assistance (e.g. police, medical treatment) was sought, the victim's perceptions of and satisfaction with formal system response, the reasons for reporting or not reporting the offense, and if the victim attempted to obtain shelter from further victimization.

The survey (the survey instrument can found in the appendices to this paper) began by asking the subject a number of questions about cultural identity (Q 1-6), involvement in the community (Q 7-16), and their living arrangements (Q 17-21). These questions, developed by May and Gossage (2001) in cooperation with several northern plains and plateau culture American Indian tribes, were drawn from prior research on correlates of alcohol use by American Indians and were found to be sensitive as well as culturally appropriate. The next set of questions (Q 22.1-22.17) were taken from a widely used instrument the PTSD Checklist PCL-C (Weathers, Litz,

Herman, Huska, & Keane, 1993) to measure symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). These questions were designed to identify the effects of having been abused using items that correspond with symptoms of PTSD delineated in the DSM-IV-TR. Questions 23 and 24 were measures of social cohesion (O'Neil, Moffatt, Tate & Young, 1994), trust and informal social control in a community; These measures were used in a Chicago study by Sampson, Raudenbush & Earls (1997) looking at the correlates of crime victimization. Questions 25 through 33 were standard demographic questions about marital status. Questions 34-42 were designed to find out about the subject's educational history. The next questions, about alcohol use, were also taken from May and Gossage's (2001) work with northern plains and plateau culture tribes. Questions 54 through 62 asked about employment and income while questions 63 through 72 were used to gather respondents' opinions on health and social service delivery to Ahtna women in the Copper River region. The remaining questions (73-110) were taken from the National Violence Against Women survey. If the subject reported a violent incident, then an incident report (Q I1-I60) was completed for each offender that had assaulted the survey respondent.

RESULTS

A total of 122 Ahtna women participated in the interviews resulting in 109 usable surveys, however only 91 of these women lived in the Copper River basin. Original plans called for comparing women living in the region to women who have moved out of the region, however the number of women living out of the region (n = 18) was too small to make meaningful comparisons. As a result, the 91 women living in the Copper River Basin were the focus of this report.

Ninety-one subjects out of the 216 potential subjects responded to the survey, resulting in a response rate of 42 percent. A comparison of responses to demographic questions asked of

survey respondents with responses to similar questions from the 2000 U.S. Census indicates that there were some differences between the group of women completing the victimization survey and the women in the population from which they were drawn. Respondents to the victimization survey were younger, more likely to be single, more likely to have been employed in the prior 12 months, and more likely to have smaller incomes than the Alaska Native women in the region who responded to the U.S. Census in 2000 (see Table 1). The group of survey respondents was similar to those responding to the 2000 U.S. Census in terms of residential mobility and levels of education.

The 91 women ranged in age from 18 to 90 years old (mean = 38.7 years). Culturally the women reported a range of identification with the Ahtna way of life, 7.7 percent identified as Indian only, 30.8 percent as mainly Indian, 36.3 percent as equally Indian and "white", 25.3 percent as mostly "white." In this sample there was no statistical relationship between ethnic identification and intimate partner violence.

In terms of residential stability, 42.9 percent of the sample (n = 39) had lived in their village their entire life whereas 31.9 percent (n = 29) reported that they had moved back to their village within the past five years. The remaining 27.5 percent of the sample (n = 25) reported moving back and forth between various communities within the past year. Analyses found no statistically significant relationship between the pattern of residential stability (i.e. lived in village entire life, moved to village last 5 years, moved back and forth) and victimization in the past year. There also was no statistical relationship between housing density, operationalized as persons per room and persons per bedroom, and having been a victim of intimate partner violence within the last year.

Table 1: Comparison of 2003 Copper River VAW Sample and 2000 Census Sample of Alaska Native Women 18 Years of Age and Older Residing in Ahtna Alaska Native Regional Corporation Villages.

Attribute	2000 Census	2003 Survey	significance test	p
Number of women age 18 and older	192	91		
Mean age	44.1	38.7	t = 2.61	.009
Median age	41	38		
Percent married and living with husband	41.4	27.5	$\chi^2 = 5.40$	.020
Percent with less than $30,000 in household income	49.4	66.2	$\chi^2 = 6.50$	.011
Percent with at least a high school degree	73.7	78.4	$\chi^2 = 0.75$	.386
Percent who lived in village 5 years ago*	29.7	24.2	$\chi^2 = 1.20$	.274
Percent who worked in past year**	59.3	76.9	$\chi^2 = 9.05$	.003

* 2000 Census figures are for the total Alaska Native population age 5 and up.
** 2000 Census figures are for Alaska Native females age 16 and up.

PREVALENCE AND INCIDENCE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Victimization data was analyzed in terms of incidence rates, standardized for the population. Incidence rates are defined as the number of separate instances of victimizations with a group of people. Of the 91 subjects, 16 had been victims of intimate partner violence during the past year (See Table 2).

Table 2: Annual Incidence of Physical Assault Against Ahtna Women (n = 91).

	Relationship between victim and offender		
Outcome	**Intimate Partners**	**Non-Intimate Family Members**	**Acquaintances**
Number of victims	16	12	8
Percentage of women victimized	17.6	13.2	8.8
Average number of victimizations per victim	2.8	1.4	2.9
Total number of victimizations	44*	17	23
Annual rate of victimization per 1,000 women	484*	187	253
95% confidence interval of victimization rate	351 to 649	109 to 299	160 to 379

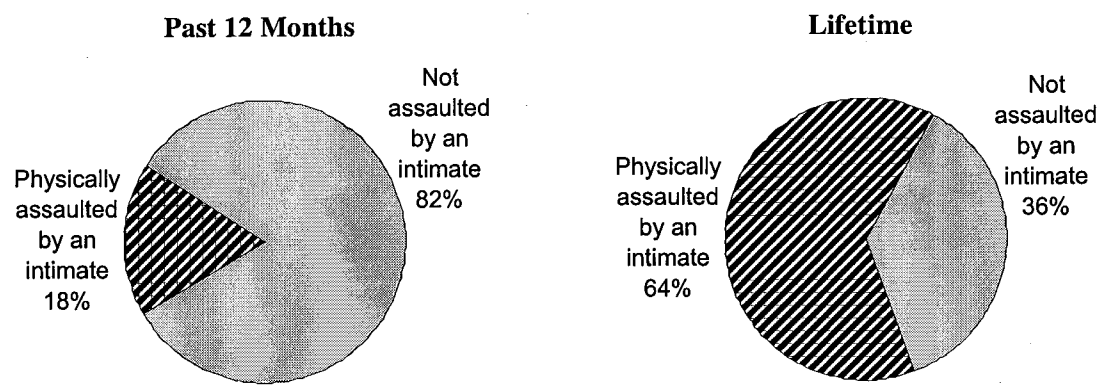
*Excludes one outlying case that reported 90 instances of assault in the prior year. Use of that case in the analysis raises the total number of victimizations to 134 and the rate per 1,000 women to 1473.

Another method to studying intimate partner violence has been to look not at specific incidents but the frequency of behaviors associated with the violence. This has been the approach utilized by Straus and his colleagues by means of the Conflict Tactics Scale (Straus, Hamby, Boney-McCoy & Sugarman, 1996). When looking at whether Ahtna women had ever been a victim of specific violent behaviors – lifetime prevalence – 63.7 percent of this sample had been victimized (see Table 3), and 18 percent of the sample had been assaulted within the past 12 months (see Figure 1).

Table 3: Lifetime Prevalence of Physical Assault by an Intimate Partner Against Ahtna Women (n = 91).

Type of Assault	Number of Women Physically Assaulted	Percent of Women Physically Assaulted
Threw something that could hurt	31	34.1
Pushed, grabbed, shoved	52	57.1
Pulled hair	35	38.5
Slapped, hit	51	56.0
Kicked, bit	29	31.9
Choked, tried to drown	35	38.5
Hit with object	22	24.2
Beat up	38	41.8
Threatened with gun	17	18.7
Threatened with knife	11	12.1
Used gun	7	7.7
Used knife	8	8.8
Total intimate partner violence victims	**58**	**63.7**

Figure 1: Annual and Lifetime Prevalence of Intimate Partner Physical Assault Against Ahtna Women (n = 91).



Thus, the total number of lifetime victims of intimate partner violence in this sample was 58. When reporting on the latest instance of intimate partner violence, whenever it occurred, over half of the perpetrators were Alaska Natives (58%) whereas 14 percent were white. Twenty-one percent of the perpetrators were reported to be Alaska Native and other (i.e. mixed race) and seven percent were reported as "other" races. Sixty percent of the victims reported that there had been witnesses present at the latest instance of intimate partner violence. The only witness to 43 percent of the latest assaults that had been witnessed were children. Finally, in 79.3 percent of the most recent episodes of violence no weapon was used. In 12 out of the 58 cases a firearm (n = 8), knife (n = 5), or other weapon (n = 3) was involved.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS ESTIMATES

The NVAW survey indicated there were statistically significant differences in reported victimization from stalking, rape and/or physical assault when American Indian/Alaska Native women were compared with other racial and ethnic groups. For example, the lifetime victimization rate from physical assault was 21.3 percent for Caucasian women compared to 30.7 percent for American Indian/Alaska Native women (Tjaden & Thoennes, 2000, 26). In this sample of Ahtna women, the lifetime victimization rate was even higher at 64 percent. In comparison to the random sample of women from across the US responding to the NVAW survey (Tjaden & Thoennes, 2000), the Ahtna women reported being victimized by the specific acts of assault at some point in their lifetimes at rates that were 3 to 10 times higher than what was found nationally (see Table 4).

There are also tremendous differences between Ahtna women and American women in general when the annual incidence of intimate partner assault victimization is considered. In the NVAW survey, 1.9 percent of the women reported that they had been physically assaulted in the

previous 12 months which translates into an annual physical assault victimization rate of 44.2 instances of assault per 1,000 women (Tjaden & Thoennes, 2000, p. 10). The rate for the Ahtna women in this survey is, depending upon confidence intervals, eight to twelve times the rate for women in the US.

Table 4: Lifetime Prevalence of Physical Assault by an Intimate Partner Against Ahtna Women in 2003 (n = 91) and a Nationally Representative Sample of US Women, 1995-6.

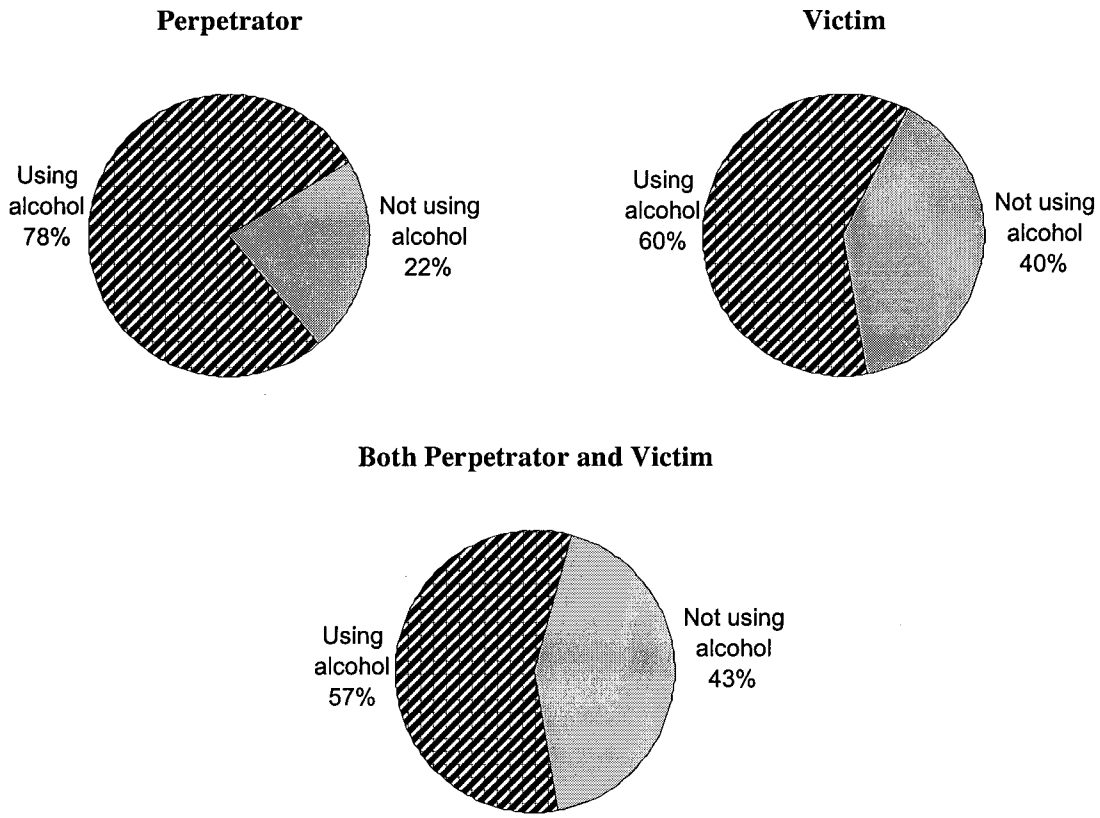
Type of Assault	Percentage of Ahtna Women, 2003	Percentage of US Women, 1995-6
Threw something that could hurt	34.1	8.1
Pushed, grabbed, shoved	57.1	18.1
Pulled hair	38.5	9.1
Slapped, hit	56.0	16.0
Kicked, bit	31.9	5.5
Choked, tried to drown	38.5	6.1
Hit with object	24.2	5.0
Beat up	41.8	8.5
Threatened with gun	18.7	3.5
Threatened with knife	12.1	2.8
Used gun	7.7	0.7
Used knife	8.8	0.9
Total intimate partner violence victims	**63.7**	**22.1**

CORRELATES AND RISK FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Several researchers have found an association between alcohol consumption and violence against women (e.g. Gondolf, 1995, Kantor & Straus, 1987; NIAAA, 1993). For example, in Bachman's survey of American Indian women in a battered women's shelter, 75 percent reported that their partner had been under the influence of alcohol or drugs when abusive (1992, p. 92).

Figure 2 indicates that the Ahtna women reported that 78 percent of the perpetrators were under the influence of alcohol in the latest instance of intimate partner violence.

Figure 2: Alcohol Use by Perpetrator and Victim in Latest Instance of Intimate Partner Violence Against Ahtna Women (n = 58).



A large portion of the sample (96.7%) reported that they had drunk alcohol in their lifetime. Forty-one (45.1%) of the sample had had a drink in the past month and 34.1 percent (n = 31) engaged in binge drinking (defined as five or more drinks in a single day) in the past month. The different patterns of alcohol consumption, specifically drinking in the past year and binge drinking, were statistically related to victimization in the past year (see Table 5 and Table 6).

Table 5 Comparison of Assault Victimization Rates in Prior Year by Patterns of Alcohol Consumption Among Ahtna Women (n = 91).

Pattern of Alcohol Consumption	Number of Women	Assault Victimization in Past Year		χ^2	p
		Number	Percent		
Drank in past year					
Yes	63	14	22.2	4.898	.027
No	28	1	3.6		
Drank in past month					
Yes	41	10	24.4	3.389	.066
No	50	5	10.0		
Drank in past week					
Yes	36	8	22.2	1.425	.233
No	55	7	12.7		
Binge drank in past month					
Yes	31	10	32.3	8.499	.004
No	60	5	8.3		

Table 6: Comparison of Patterns of Alcohol Consumption by Intimate Partner Physical Assault Victimization in Prior Year Among Ahtna Women (n = 91).

Pattern of Alcohol Consumption	Assault Victimization in Past Year		t	p
	No (n =76)	Yes (n = 15)		
Mean days drinking in past month	2.9	8.9	-3.34	.001
Mean usual drinks per day in past month	3.0	9.9	-3.61	>.001
Mean days binge drinking in past month	1.5	7.0	-3.94	>.001
Mean most drinks in one day past month	3.6	11.5	-3.67	>.001

In a review of 13 studies examining the relationship between pregnancy and intimate partner violence, Gazmararian, Lazorick, Spitz, Ballard, Saltzman and Marks (1996) reported prevalence rates ranging from 0.9 percent to 20.1 percent. A more conservative figure comes from the Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) 1996 report where 2.9 percent to 5.7 percent of the hospital-based sample of several thousand women had experienced intimate partner violence (Goodwin, Gazmararian, Johnson, Gilbert & Saltzman, 2000). Thirty-one percent of the Ahtna women in this sample reported being pregnant during the most recent episode of violence (see Figure 3). Jasinski (2004) concluded, from national probability samples, that pregnancy by itself produces no greater risk of intimate partner violence. However Jasinski (2004) points out that the factors associated with risk of intimate partner violence (e.g. youth, alcohol, poverty) are also associated with negative pregnancy related outcomes. In another investigation no association was found between pregnancy outcome and reports of violence during pregnancy (Peterson, Gazmararian, Spitz, Rowley, Goodwin, Saltzman, & Marks, 1998). Eight women (see Table 7) reported a miscarriage, a complication of pregnancy, or a placental abruption associated with the latest instance of intimate partner violence.

INJURY AMONG VICTIMS OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

It has been estimated that there are 14,000 women living in Alaska who, at some time in their lives, were abused so severely by a spouse that they required medical treatment by a doctor or hospital (Stockholm & Helms, 1986). Similar to the NVAW survey, the most common type of injury sustained by assault victims in this sample were categorized as scratches and bruises (see Table 7). While 13.8 percent of the victims (n = 8) reported that a firearm was used in the most recent incident, none reported injuries from a bullet, as opposed to 1.8 percent of those who responded to the NVAW survey (Tjaden & Thoennes, 1998).

Figure 3: Pregnancy Status During, and Outcome Following, Latest Instance of Intimate Partner Violence Against Ahtna Women (n = 58).

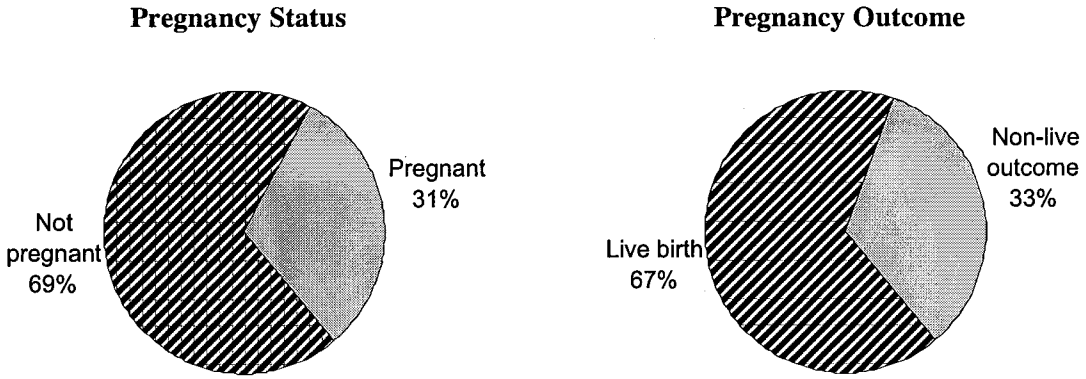


Table 7: Types of Injuries Sustained During Latest Instance of Intimate Partner Violence Against Ahtna Women (n = 58).

Type of Injury	Number	Percent	US Women 1995-1996
Scratches, bruises, black eye, swelling, busted lip, bite marks	41	70.7	76.1
Psychological or emotional stress	34	58.6	N/A
Sore muscles, sprains, strains, pulls	28	48.3	6.5
Broken bones or dislocated joints	11	19.0	11.3
Cuts or knife wounds	11	19.0	15.1
Head or brain	10	17.2	N/A
Burns or rug burns	10	17.2	1.3
Miscarriage, complication of pregnancy, placental abruption	8	13.8	N/A
Knocked unconscious, passed out	7	12.1	0.8
Chipped or knocked out teeth	5	8.6	0.8
Genital injury	4	6.9	N/A
Spinal or back injury	3	5.2	N/A
Perforated or shattered eardrum	3	5.2	N/A
Internal injuries	1	1.7	0.0
Gun shot or bullet wounds	0	0.0	N/A

Table 8 reports on the location and extent of medical care for the most recent victimization. More than a third (36.2 %) of Ahtna interpersonal violence victims required medical care, a proportion that is slightly higher than the 30.2 percent reported in a national sample (Tjaden & Thoennes, 1998). Given the distance to the nearest hospital, over 150 miles, it is not surprising that only 24.1 percent of the injured victims in this sample, as opposed to 39.1 percent nationally (Tjaden & Thoennes, 2000) received care in a hospital emergency room. However the rates for an overnight stay in the Hospital, 12.1 percent in this sample and 16.7 percent nationally are similar.

Table 8: Location and Extent of Medical Care for Injuries Sustained During Latest Instance of Intimate Partner Violence Against Ahtna Women (n = 58).

Location and Extent of Medical Care	Number	Percent of All IPV Victims	Percent of All IPV Victims Suffering Injuries
Required medical care	21	36.2	51.2
Medical care at scene	0	0.0	0.0
Medical care at home	6	10.3	14.6
Medical care in doctors office or health clinic	5	8.6	12.2
Medical care in emergency room	14	24.1	34.1
Medical care in hospital (other than emergency room)	1	1.7	2.4
Medical care elsewhere	1	1.7	2.4
Overnight hospital stay	7	12.1	17.1

Ahtna women who were assaulted by an intimate partner experienced a wide range of emotions following their victimization. The majority of women reported feeling anger and being more cautious or aware following their latest assault prior to the survey (see Table 9). A large

proportion of the women experienced a negative emotional affect following the most recent case of assault as indicated by their reports of feelings of lower self esteem, shame or guilt, depression or anxiety, and fear.

Table 9: Emotional Affect of Most Recent Case of Physical Assault by an Intimate Partner Against Ahtna Women (n = 58).

Emotion	Number Experiencing	Percent Experiencing
Anger	42	72.4
More cautious or aware	38	65.5
Lowered self esteem	26	44.8
Shame or Guilt	25	43.1
Depressed or anxiety attacks	24	41.4
Fearful	23	39.7
Problems relating to men	21	36.2
Afraid for children	18	31.0
Sleeping problems	17	29.3
Not much	9	15.5
Other ways	8	13.8

In addition to the more immediate emotional affect of being assaulted, some women reported longer ranging psychological difficulties following their victimization. As is shown in Table 10, there was a statistically significant difference in Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) scores for women who had been assaulted in the past year verses women who had not been victimized. Five of the 10 for women who had been assaulted in the past 12 months has a score on the PCL-C measure which met diagnostic criteria for PTSD. Eight of the 59 women who had not been assaulted within the past 12 months had scores which met diagnostic criteria for PTSD ($\chi^2 = 7.426$, $p < .01$).

Table 10: Comparison of Average PTSD Scores (as measured by PCL-C) by Type of IPV Physical Assault Among Ahtna Women (n = 69).

Indicator of Intimate Partner Violence	Average PCL-C Score		t	p
	Victim	Non-Victim		
Physical Assault in Adult Lifetime	33.6	28.3	1.83	.072
Physical Assault in Past 12 Months	42.6	29.8	3.44	.001
Physical Assault with Injury in Adult Lifetime	34.2	28.8	1.95	.055
Physical Assault with Injury Requiring Professional Medical Care in Adult Lifetime	35.1	30.0	1.76	.083

VICTIMS' INVOLVEMENT WITH THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Following the most recent case of intimate partner violence, slightly more than half (51%) of the victims reported the assault to the police (see Figure 4) and 93.3 percent of those within 24 hours of the incident (see Table 11). Nationally the rates are lower for reports to the police (26.7%) but almost identical in terms of the timing of the police report (94% within 24 hours). Almost three-fourths of the reports to the police were made by the victim (see Table 11). Of the 30 cases reported to the police, 19 of the abusers were charged with a crime. The percentage of perpetrators charged 32.8 percent (19 out of 58) is much higher than the 7.3 percent reported by Tjaden and Thoennes (2000) from the NVAW survey. Furthermore, 94.7 percent of the perpetrators in this sample were convicted whereas the national rate was 47.9 percent (Tjaden & Thoennes, 2000). Finally 15 of the 18 (83.3%) convicted perpetrators received jail or prison sentences, compared to the nationally reported rate of 35.6 percent (Tjaden & Thoennes, 2000).

Figure 4: Criminal Justice System Processing of Most Recent Case of Intimate Partner Violence

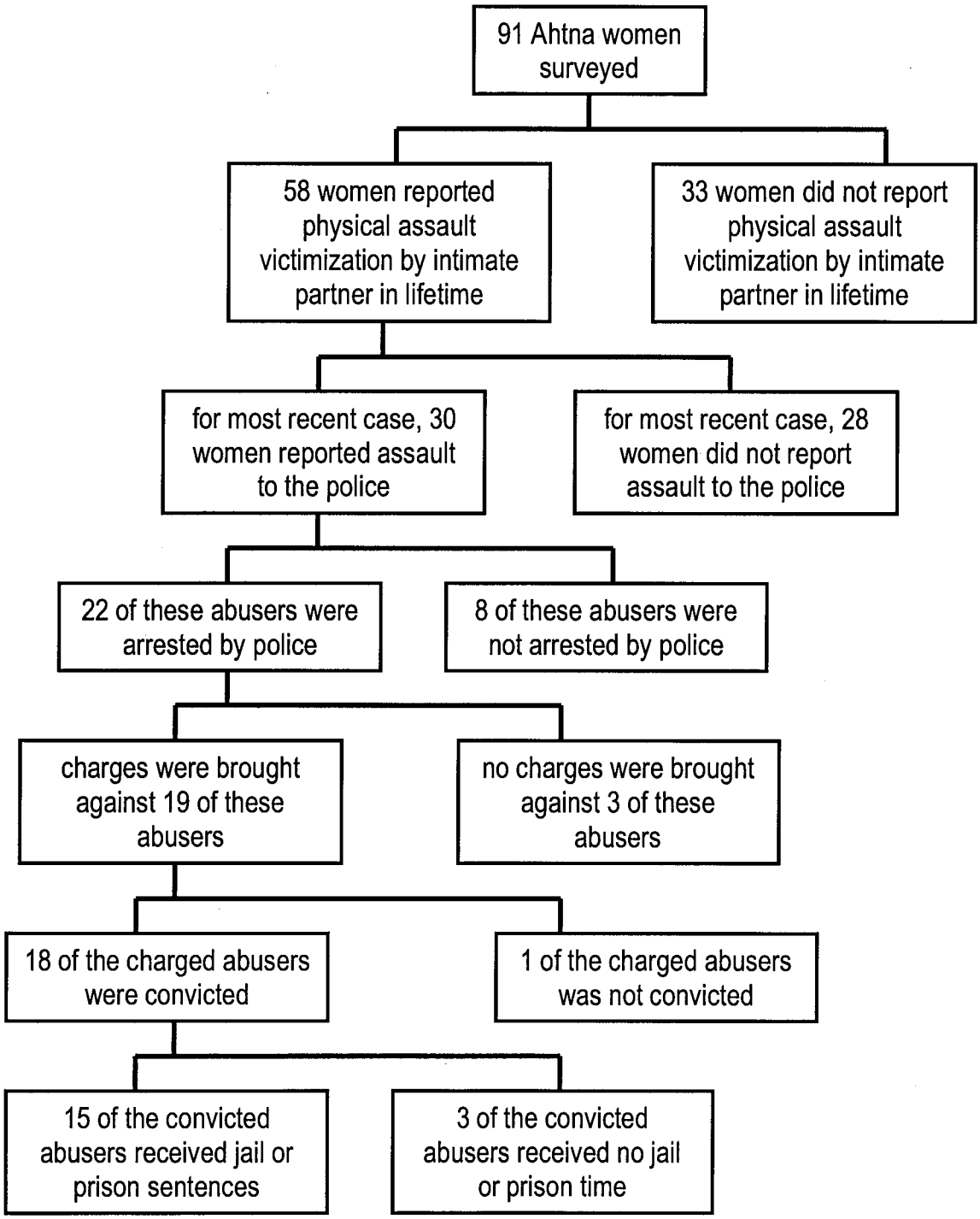


Table 11: Police Outcomes of Cases of Physical Assault by an Intimate Partner Against Ahtna Women in 2003 and a Nationally Representative Sample of US Women, 1995-6.

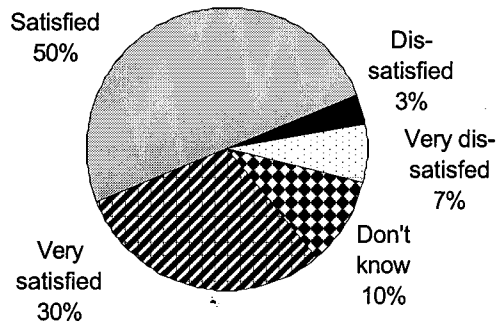
Outcome	Ahtna Women, 2003	US Women, 1995-6
Victimization reported to police	(n = 58)	
Reported	51.7	26.7
Not reported	48.3	73.3
Timing of report	(n = 30)	
Within 24 hours	93.3	94.0
After 24 hours	6.7	6.0
Reporter identity	(n = 30)	
Victim	73.3	78.4
Other person	26.7	21.6
Police response	(n = 30)	
Took report	86.7	76.2
Arrested or detained perpetrator	73.3	36.4
Referred victim to prosecutor or court	20.0	33.9
Referred victim to services	23.3	25.1
Advised victim on self-protective measures	30.0	26.1
Did nothing	6.7	11.1

Overall victims were satisfied with the behavior of the police and believed they were treated respectfully (see Figure 5). This satisfaction with the police is further reinforced in the data from victims who did not report intimate partner violence. Compared to 99.7 percent of women in a national sample (Tjaden & Thoennes, 2000), only 7.1 percent of Ahtna women listed the reason for not reporting as the belief that the police couldn't do anything (see Table 12). The two

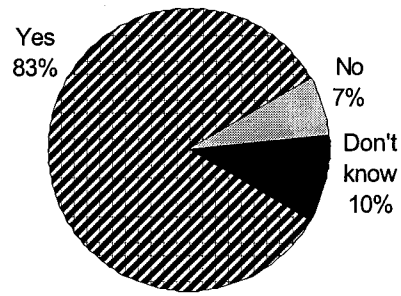
primary reasons Ahtna women did not report to the police were the belief that the incident was a minor, one time event (42.9%) and that they were ashamed (42.9%).

Figure 5: Victims' Attitudes Toward Police Response to Cases of Physical Assault by an Intimate Partner Against Ahtna Women (n = 30).

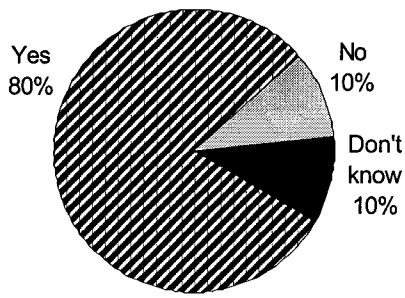
Satisfaction with police handling of case



Belief that police officer took time to listen



Belief that police officer treated incident as important



Belief that police officer treated the victim with respect

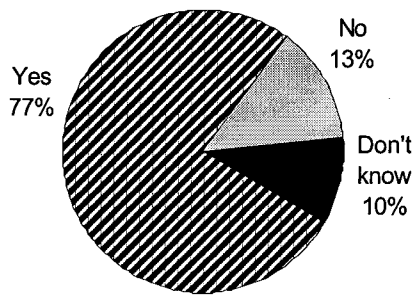
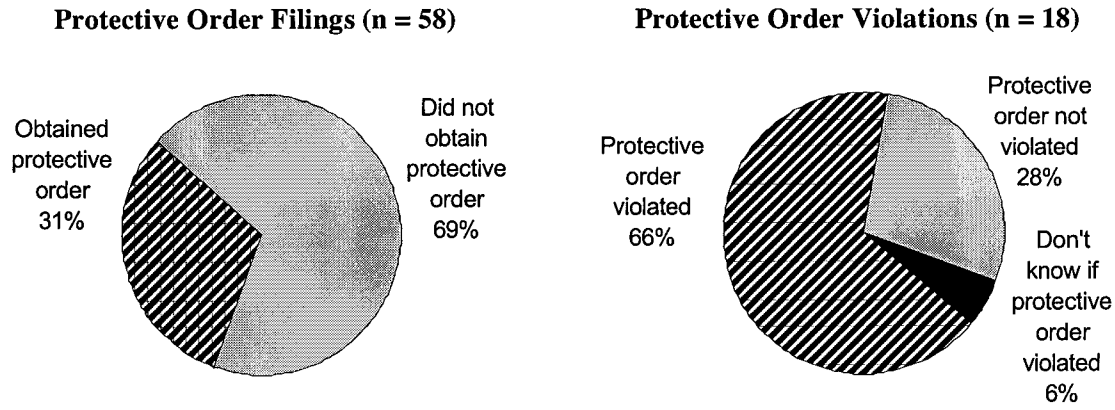


Table 12: Reasons for Not Reporting to Police Cases of Physical Assault by an Intimate Partner Against Ahtna Women in 2003 (n = 28) and a Nationally Representative Sample of US Women, 1995-6.

Reason for Not Reporting	Ahtna Women, 2003 (percent)	US Women, 1995-6 (percent)
Police couldn't do anything	7.1	99.7
Police wouldn't believe me	3.6	61.3
Fear of perpetrator	14.3	11.7
Minor, one-time incident	42.9	37.9
Ashamed, wanted to keep incident private	42.9	10.4
Wanted to handle it myself	17.9	7.3
Victim or attacker moved away	3.6	2.4
Didn't want police, court involvement	39.3	32.0
Wanted to protect attacker, relationship, or children	21.4	34.8

About one-third (31%) of victims received a protective order following the most recent incident of intimate partner violence (see Figure 6); This is almost double the 17.1 percent reported nationally (Tjaden & Thoennes, 2000). However, more women in the Ahtna sample (66%) reported that the protective order had been violated than was reported in the NVAW survey (50.6%) (Tjaden & Thoennes, 2000). This difference in violation of protective orders is large because unlike the NVAW survey, in the survey of Ahtna women, subjects had the option of responding "I don't know" to the question about protective order violations (see Figure 6). These high rates of protective order violations suggest, at a minimum, the need for education for perpetrators and victims about protective orders.

Figure 6: Protective Order Filings and Violations Following Latest Instance of Intimate Partner Violence Against Ahtna Women.



As opposed to the high percentage of Ahtna women who utilized the services of the police (51.7%, see Table 11) or the emergency room (24.1%, see Table 8) only 13.8 percent of the victims contacted a women's shelter and only 6.9 percent called a crisis line (see Table 13). Dissatisfaction with the women's shelter (25% responded "not at all helpful" see Table 13) was much higher than dissatisfaction with the police (10% dissatisfied or very dissatisfied, see Figure 5). As Table 14 indicates, relying on oneself, support of family and friends, or leaving the situation were rated as helpful sources of support for dealing with the most recent incident of intimate partner violence.

Table 13: Victims' Use of and Attitudes Toward Victims' Services Following Most Recent Case of Physical Assault by an Intimate Partner Against Ahtna Women (n = 58).

Type of Service	Percent of Women Who Contacted Service	Percent of Women who Found Service to Be		
		Very Helpful	Somewhat Helpful	Not at All Helpful
Women's shelter	13.8	37.5	25.0	25.0
Crisis center or crisis line	6.9	100.0	0.0	0.0
Other type of counselor	17.2	60.0	20.0	20.0
Community or family center	6.9	25.0	75.0	0.0

Table 14: Victims' Perceptions of Helpfulness of Sources of Support for Dealing with Most Recent Case of Physical Assault by an Intimate Partner Against Ahtna Women (n = 58).

Support Source	Number Finding Source Helpful	Percent Finding Source Helpful
Relying on oneself	33	56.9
Support of family or friends	29	50.0
Leaving situation	24	41.4
Counseling	11	19.0
Support of minister, priest, clergy	11	19.0
Police	6	10.3
Support groups	4	6.9
Support of doctor	4	6.9
Support of lawyer	3	5.2
Prayer	3	5.2
Women's shelter	2	3.4

CONCLUSIONS

This is the first study of violence against Alaska Native women to use survey questions that allowed comparison to nationally representative samples. Furthermore, this study's focus on one

Alaska Native group (Ahtna) allowed for controls on the vast differences in geography and culture which are common in Alaska. The large sample size (n = 91) and fairly strong response rate (42%) overcome weaknesses with previous research on intimate partner violence in Alaska Native and American Indian communities. Furthermore, the response rate of 42 percent may be a low estimate because the extrapolation from census data was based on two assumptions: 1) that none of the women died or moved between 2000 and 2003; and 2) that all the Alaska Native or mixed race women in the census data were members of the Ahtna group.

The data clearly show that Ahtna women have lifetime prevalence rates of intimate partner violence which are 8 to 12 times the annual rates of victimization reported in the NVAW survey (Tjaden & Thoennes, 2000). These higher rates include severe violence such as that involving a gun or knife. However, the correlates of violence and intimate partner violence which have been reported in previous studies such as social cohesion (O'Neil, Moffatt, Tate & Young, 1994), crowding (Wood, 1997), and mobility (Bachman, 1992) had no statistical relationship to victimization. Substance use, in particular binge drinking as opposed to responsible drinking, was associated with victimization. PTSD was associated with victimization in the prior year, but not with lifetime victimization. Ahtna women were two times more likely to report their victimization to the police than women in the NVAW survey. Furthermore, half of the cases reported to the police eventually ended in a conviction and one out of six Ahtna women saw an intimate partner receive a jail or prison sentence for a physical assault committed against her. Victims of intimate partner violence in this sample who did not report the incident to the police were much more likely to feel ashamed of the incident than women in the NVAW survey.

The results from this study should be viewed with caution for at least two reasons. First, the sample is best thought of as an accidental sample and as a result the results may not be

representative of any specific population. The comparison of this sample to census data pointed to both similarities and differences. Specifically the snowball sampling used to identify respondents born after 1972 may have lead to a biased sample. Secondly, while the overall sample was large (n = 91), some analyses reported on a small number of cases (e.g. injury data).

The issue of the generalizability of this research is important to consider. If the patterns from the National Crime Victimization Survey and National Violence Against Women Survey were to hold true for this rural Alaska Native sample, then one might expect that they would be less likely than average to be the victim of intimate partner violence because rural Alaska Native and American Indian women have lower rates of intimate partner violence on a national basis compared to their more urbanized counterparts (Greenfeld & Smith, 1999). On the other hand, if the patterns of intimate partner violence in rural Alaska are like those from arctic Canada where rates of spousal violence are many times those found nationally (Griffiths, Zellerer, Wood, & Saville, 1995; Sauvé, 2005, Yukon Women's Directorate, 2004), one would expect that the incidence and prevalence of intimate partner violence in this sample will be much higher than what is found elsewhere. For the most part, the results from this research are more similar to arctic Canada. This suggests that researchers and policy makers should be cautious in generalizing U.S. national survey data to Alaska Native groups. Furthermore, given the differences between the experiences of Ahtna women reported above and those of American Indian women reported in national surveys, those considering the patterns of intimate partner violence against American Indian / Alaska Native women would be wise to recognize that the cultural and geographic diversity of the 561 tribes across the nation makes it difficult to extrapolate or generalize findings to a specific group from data gathered on a national basis. To

understand intimate partner violence victimization among any one group of American Indian / Alaska Native women requires research conducted at the local level.

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APPENDICES

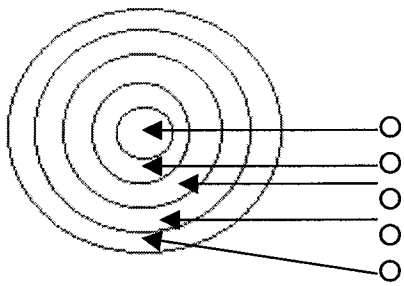
MAIN SURVEY INSTRUMENT

COPPER RIVER WOMEN'S EXPERIENCE SURVEY MAIN SURVEY INSTRUMENT	Survey Number: I___I___I___I

To begin with, we would like to ask you some questions about traditional activities which you may currently participate in or attend whether it is with members of the community, with family or friends, or by yourself.

1. **How active are you in traditional Athabaskan ceremonies?**
   - ○ Not active
   - ○ Somewhat active
   - ○ Very Active

2. In the diagram the researcher is showing you, please point to the appropriate ring according to how you see yourself in relation to your Athabaskan way of life and the White man's way of life.



- ○ Indian only
- ○ Mainly Indian, some White man's world
- ○ Equally Indian and White man's world
- ○ Mostly White man's world some Indian
- ○ White man's world only

3. **What is your main spiritual/religious belief? (*Mark one circle only*)**
   - ○ Native American / Alaska Native
   - ○ Catholic
   - ○ Protestant
   - ○ Baptist
   - ○ Mormon / Latter Day Saints
   - ○ Pentecostal, Jehovah's Witness, Assembly of God
   - ○ Other (specify)_____.
   - ○ None

4. **Do you have a traditional tribal name? (Other than your legal name.)**
   - ○ Yes
   - ○ No →→→→ *go to Question 6*

5. **How important is your tribal name to your identity? Would you say that it is…..**
   - ○ Very important
   - ○ Important
   - ○ Not very important
   - ○ Unimportant
   - ○ I don't have one
   - ○ I wish I had one

6. Do you want your child to have a traditional Athabaskan name?

○ Yes ○ Not Applicable
○ No ○ Child already has one

I would now like to ask you a few questions about where you live now, where you have lived in the past and about moves that you have made. By "move", I mean a change of your city, town or community of residence. Do not include moves within the same village, city, or community.

7. Have you lived in [SAY COMMUNITY NAME] all your life?

○ Yes →→→→ *Go to Question 14*
○ No

8. When exactly did you move to [SAY COMMUNITY NAME]? If you have moved away from [SAY COMMUNITY NAME] and then returned, please indicate the date of your most recent return.

(print year) _____ ○ Don't know / Can't remember

9. Why did you move to [SAY COMMUNITY NAME]? (*Interviewer: Do not read list.*)

○ Work ○ School
○ Family ○ Availability of services
○ Other (specify) _____

10. Where did you live 1 year ago, that is, _____, 2002? *(Mark only one circle.)*

○ Lived in the same city, town or community as now
○ Lived in a different city, town or community (specify below)

_____ _____
Village, city, or community State / Country

11. Where did you live 5 years ago, that is, _____, 1998? (*Mark only one circle.*)

○ Lived in the same city, town or community as now
○ Lived in a different city, town or community (specify below)

_____ _____
Village, city, or community State / Country

12. Have you moved in the past five years? Do not include moves within the same city, town or community.

○ **Yes**
○ **No** →→→→ ***Go to Question 14***

13. How many times have you moved in the past five years? Again, do not include moves within the same city, town or community.

|___|___| *(print number of moves)* ○ Don't know / Can't remember

14. Sometimes people go back and forth regularly between two homes because of work, family or some other reason. At any time during the past 12 months, did you go back and forth between two homes in different villages, cities, or communities?

○ **Yes**
○ **No** →→→→ ***Go to Question 17***

15. Of the two homes that you go back and forth between in different villages, cities, or communities, is one of these homes in an Ahtna village?

○ **Yes**
○ **No**

16. When you are living in an Ahtna village, how often do you travel to Costco or Sam's Club to purchase groceries or other provisions.

○ **At least once a week**
○ **Once every two weeks**
○ **Once a month**
○ **Once every three months**
○ **Once every six months**
○ **Once a year**
○ **Never resides in an Ahtna village**
○ **Never travels to Costco or Sam's Club**

Now I would like to ask you some questions about the home that you live in. For these next few questions, a **home** is a separate set of living quarters with a **private entrance** from the outside or from a common hallway or stairway inside the building. This entrance should not be through someone else's living quarters.

17. How many rooms are there in your home? Include kitchen, bedrooms, finished rooms in attic or basement, etc. Do not count bathrooms, halls, or rooms used solely for business purposes.

|___|___| *Number of rooms*

18. How many of these rooms are bedrooms?

|___|___| *Number of bedrooms*

19. Counting yourself, how many people reside in your home? (*Include only permanent residents*)

|___|___| *Number of persons residing in dwelling*

20. How many people reside in your home are under the age of 18? (*Include only permanent residents*)

|___|___| *Number of persons under age 18 residing in dwelling*

21. How many people reside in your home are under the age of 12? (*Include only permanent residents*)

|___|___| *Number of persons under the age of 12 residing in dwelling*

22. The next set of questions are concerned with problems and complaints people sometimes have in response to stressful life experiences. For each of these problems, please tell how much you have been bothered by the problem in the last month. Has this problem bothered you not at all, a little bit, moderately, quite a bit, or extremely?

	Not at all	A little bit	Moderately	Quite a bit	Extremely
22.1 Repeated, disturbing memories, thoughts, or images of a stressful experience from the past? Would you say this problem has not bothered you at all, bothered you a little bit, bothered you moderately, bothered you quite a bit, or bothered you extremely in the past month?	○	○	○	○	○
22.2 Repeated, disturbing dreams of a stressful experience from the past? Does this problem not bother you at all, bother you a little bit, bother you moderately, bother you quite a bit, or bother you extremely?	○	○	○	○	○
22.3 Suddenly acting or feeling as if a stressful experience were happening again, as if you were reliving it?	○	○	○	○	○
22.4 Feeling very upset when something reminded you of a stressful experience from the past?	○	○	○	○	○
22.5 Having physical reactions such as heart pounding, trouble breathing, or sweating when something reminded you of a stressful experience from the past?	○	○	○	○	○
22.6 Avoid thinking about or talking about a stressful experience from the past or avoid having feelings related to it?	○	○	○	○	○
22.7 Avoid activities or situations because they remind you of a stressful experience from the past?	○	○	○	○	○
22.8 Trouble remembering important parts of a stressful experience from the past?	○	○	○	○	○
22.9 Loss of interest in things that you used to enjoy?	○	○	○	○	○
22.10. Feeling distant or cut off from other people?	○	○	○	○	○
22.11 Feeling emotionally numb or being unable to have loving feelings for those close to you?	○	○	○	○	○
22.12 Feeling as if your future will somehow be cut short?	○	○	○	○	○

22.13.Trouble falling or staying asleep?	○	○	○	○	○
22.14 Feeling irritable or having angry outbursts?	○	○	○	○	○
22.15. Having difficulty concentrating?	○	○	○	○	○
22.16. Being "super alert" or watchful on guard?	○	○	○	○	○
22.17. Feeling jumpy or easily startled?	○	○	○	○	○

23. Now I am going to read some statements about things that people in the village or neighborhood you are currently living in may or may not do. For each of these statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know	Refused
23a. This is a close-knit village or neighborhood (Would you say you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree?)	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
23b. People around here are willing to help their neighbors.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
23c. People in this village or neighborhood generally don't get along with each other.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
23d. People in this village or neighborhood do not share the same values.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
23e. People in this village or neighborhood can be trusted.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

24. For each of the following, please tell me if it is very likely, likely, unlikely or very unlikely that people in the village or neighborhood you are currently living in would act in the following manner.

	Very Likely	Likely	Neither Likely nor Unlikely	Unlikely	Very Unlikely	Don't Know	Refused
24a. If a group of village or neighborhood children were skipping school and hanging out at someone's house, how likely is it that your neighbors would do something about it? Would you say it is very likely, likely, unlikely or very unlikely?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
24b. If some children were spray-painting graffiti on a local building, how likely is it that your neighbors would do something about it? (Would you say it is very likely, likely, unlikely or very unlikely?)	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
24c. If a child was showing disrespect to an adult, how likely is it that people in your village or neighborhood would scold that child?.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
24d. If there was a fight in front of your house and someone was being beaten or threatened, how likely is it that neighbors would break it up?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
24e. Suppose that because of budget cuts the village or neighborhood health clinic was going to be closed down. How likely is it that	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

village residents would organize to try to do something to keep the health clinic open?

Next I would like to ask you some questions about your marital history.

25. Now I would like to find out about your current marital status. Are you.... *(READ LIST)*

- ○ single and never been married →→→→ *Go to Question 32*
- ○ married and living with your spouse
- ○ separated →→→→ *Go to Question 28*
- ○ divorced →→→→ *Go to Question 30*
- ○ widowed →→→→ *Go to Question 32*
- ○ refused →→→→ *Go to Question 32*

26. What year did you begin your current marriage? (*This is year that couple was wed*).

|__|__|__|__| *Enter Year Couple Was Married Here*

27. And, what month did that marriage begin? [*DON'T READ LIST*]

○ January	○ May	○ September
○ February	○ June	○ October
○ March	○ July	○ November
○ April	○ August	○ December
○ Don't Know	○ Refused	

→→→→ *Go to Question 36*

28. What year did this separation begin?

|__|__|__|__| *Enter Year Here*

29. And, what month did the separation begin? [*DON'T READ LIST*]

○ January	○ May	○ September
○ February	○ June	○ October
○ March	○ July	○ November
○ April	○ August	○ December
○ Don't Know	○ Refused	

→→→→ *Go to Question 32*

30. What year did this divorce occur?

|__|__|__|__| *Enter Year Here*

31. And, what month did the divorce happen? [*DON'T READ LIST*]

○ January	○ May	○ September
○ February	○ June	○ October
○ March	○ July	○ November
○ April	○ August	○ December
○ Don't Know	○ Refused	

32. What is your current relationship status? Are you...[*READ RESPONSES*]

- ○ single, not in a relationship →→→→ *Go to Question 36*
- ○ living with a partner in a "marriage-like" relationship
- ○ in a serious relationship lasting at least three months but not living together →→→→ *Go to Question 36*
- ○ Other [SPECIFY]_____ →→→→ *Go to Question 36*
- ○ refused →→→→ *Go to Question 36*

33. What year did you begin living with your current partner?

|__|__|__|__| *Enter Year Here*

34. And, what month did you begin living with your current partner? [*DON'T READ LIST*]

○ January	○ May	○ September
○ February	○ June	○ October
○ March	○ July	○ November
○ April	○ August	○ December
○ Don't Know	○ Refused	

35. And is your current partner ...[*READ*]

- ○ male
- ○ or female

36. (Including your current husband), how many times have you been married?

○ Never	○ Three times or more
○ Once	○ Refused
○ Twice	

37. (Including your current partner), how many times have you lived with a man in a common-law relationship that was not followed by marriage?

○ Never	○ Three times or more
○ Once	○ Refused
○ Twice	

The next questions are designed to find out about your education.

38. What is the highest level of schooling you have completed? (*Interviewer: Mark one circle only.*)

○ Elementary school	○ Some trade, technical school or business college
○ Some high school	○ Degree from trade, technical school or business college
○ High school degree	○ Bachelor's or undergraduate degree
○ GED	○ Graduate degree
○ Some college or university	○ Refused

39. In the past three months (that is, since [3 MONTHS BACK]), were you attending a trade school, college, university or other post-secondary school?

- ○ No, did not attend in past three months
- ○ Yes

40. Were you ever a student at a boarding school?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No →→→→ *go to Question 43*
- ○ Refused →→→→ *go to Question 43*

41. What years did you go to a boarding school?

19 I__I__I *Beginning Year* 19 I__I__I *Ending Year*

42. Where was the boarding school that you attended?

_____ *Enter Location Here*

43. Were your parents ever students at a boarding school?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No →→→→ *go to Question 45*
- ○ Don't Know →→→→ *go to Question 45*
- ○ Refused →→→→ *go to Question 45*

44. Did your mother, father, or both attend boarding schools?

- ○ Only Mother
- ○ Only Father
- ○ Both Mother and Father
- ○ Don't Know
- ○ Refused

These next set of questions are intended to provide a general but personal history of your alcohol use.

45. Have you ever drank alcohol? This includes any SINGLE drink of any alcoholic beverage including wine, beer, or liquor.

- ○ Yes
- ○ No →→→→ *go to Question 54*

46. Have you consumed any alcohol in the past 12 months? This includes any SINGLE drink of any alcoholic beverage including wine, beer, or liquor.

- ○ Yes
- ○ No →→→→ *go to Question 54*

47. Did you drink any alcoholic beverage during the past 7 days?

- ○ Yes

○ No

48. Did you drink any alcoholic beverage during the past 30 days?

○ Yes
○ No →→→→ *go to Question 54*

Questions 49 through 53 apply to the amount and frequency of drinking during the past 30 days. In answering these five questions, keep in mind that a drink is one (1) can or bottle of beer, one (1) glass of wine (4 ounces), one (1) can or bottle of wine cooler, one (1) cocktail (mixed drink), or one (1) shot of liquor (1.25 ounces).

49.	**On how many different days during the past 30 days did you have one or more drinks of beer, wine, or liquor?**	|__|__| **days**
50.	**On the days that you drank, how many drinks did you usually have in a day?**	|__|__| **drinks**
51.	**On how many days did you have five (5) or more drinks of beer, wine, or liquor on the same occasion during the past 30 days?**	|__|__| **days**
52.	**What is the most you had to drink on any one day that you drank beer, wine, or liquor during the past 30 days?**	|__|__| **drinks**
53.	**How many days did you have this number of drinks of beer, wine, or liquor in the past 30 days.**	|__|__| **days**

Now I would like to ask you some general questions about work that you might have done and about the income earned in your household.

54. During the past 12 months, did you work at a business or paid job?

○ Yes
○ No →→→→ *go to Question 56*
○ Refused →→→→ *go to Question 56*

55. Were you working full-time or part-time?

○ Full-time
○ Part-time ○ Refused

56. During the past 12 months, were you ever without a job AND looking for work?

○ Yes
○ No ○ Refused

57. For the year ending December 31, 2002, please think of the total income, before deductions, from all sources for all household members, including yourself. Which of the following ranges does it fall into:

- ○ No income or income loss
- ○ $1 - 1,999
- ○ $2,000 - 4,999
- ○ $5,000 - 9,999
- ○ $10,000 - 14,999
- ○ $15,000 - 19,999
- ○ $20,000 - 29,999
- ○ $30,000 - 39,999
- ○ $40,000 - 49,999
- ○ $50,000 - 59,999
- ○ $60,000 - 69,999
- ○ $70,000 - 79,999
- ○ $80,000 – 89,999
- ○ $90,000 – 99,999
- ○ $100,000 – 109,999
- ○ $110,000 – 119,999
- ○ $120,000 – 129,999
- ○ $130,000 and over
- ○ Don't know
- ○ Refused

Now I would like to ask you a few general questions about yourself.

58. What month and year were you born?

|__|__| Month |__|__| Year

○ Refused

59. Where were you born?

Specify _____

60. Is response to Question 59 "ANCHORAGE"?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No →→→→ *go to Question 63*

61. Were your parents living in Anchorage when you were born?

- ○ Yes →→→→ *go to Question 63*
- ○ No

62. Where were your parents living when you were born?

Specify _____

These next few questions ask for your opinions about the levels of social and health services available to women in the Copper River region. Even if you no longer live in the village, yet are aware of services, we are still interested in your opinion. For each of these statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know	Refused
63. My village would be a healthier place if a greater range of health and social services were locally available. (Would you say you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree?)	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
64. My village lacks many of the social and medical services needed today.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
65. The people in my village have a difficult time reaching the social and medical services they need because of the distances involved.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
66. I feel comfortable traveling to places such as Glennallen or Anchorage for the medical and social services not available in my village.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
67. I am comfortable using the social and medical services that are available outside my village.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
68. The providers of medical and social services outside of my village usually do care about my individual problems.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
69. The providers of medical and social services outside of my village do not understand the problems facing Alaska Natives.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
70. Women in my village who fear for their personal safety can count on the State Troopers for protection.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
71. Women in my village who fear for their personal safety can count on other families or a safe home in the village for their protection..	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
72. It is difficult for women who are beaten by their husbands or boyfriends to get help because of a lack of services in the local area.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

Now I am going to ask you some questions about physical violence you may have experienced as an adult after you turned 18 years old. Since you have become an adult, did any other adult, male or female ever…

	Yes	No	Don't Know	Refused
73. Throw something at you that could hurt you?	O	O	O	O
74. Push, grab, or shove you?	O	O	O	O
75. Pull your hair?	O	O	O	O
76. Slap or hit you?	O	O	O	O
77. Kick or bite you?	O	O	O	O
78. Choke or attempt to drown you?	O	O	O	O
79. Hit you with some object?	O	O	O	O
80. Beat you up?	O	O	O	O
81. Threaten you with a gun?	O	O	O	O
82. Threaten you with a knife or other weapon besides a gun?	O	O	O	O
83. Use a gun on you?	O	O	O	O
84. Use a knife or other weapon on you besides a gun?	O	O	O	O

85. *If any of #73 to #84 = "YES" (Respondent has been physically assaulted as an adult), go to #86, else go to #111*

86. How many persons have done this/these things to you as an adult?

|__|__| Number of Persons O Don't Know O Refused

87. **Was this person/Were these persons.... *MARK ALL THAT APPLY***

- O **Your current husband?**
- O **An ex-husband?**
- O **A male live-in partner?**
- O **A relative?**
- O **Someone else you knew?**
- O **A stranger?**
- O **Don't know**
- O **Refused**

88. If #87 = EX-SPOUSE and #36 = 2 or more Previous Husbands, Go to #89, Else go to #90.

89. Which ex-husband was this? Was it... *MARK ALL THAT APPLY*

- O **Your first ex-husband?**
- O **Your second ex-husband?**
- O **Your third ex-husband?**
- O **Your fourth ex-husband?**
- O **Your fifth ex-husband?**
- O **Your sixth ex-husband?**
- O **Don't know**
- O **Refused**

90. *If #87 = MALE LIVE IN PARTNER and #37 = 1 or more Previous Male Live-in Partners, Go to #91, Else go to #92.*

91. Which male partner did this? Was it... *MARK ALL THAT APPLY*

- O **Your current male partner?**
- O **Your first male partner?**
- O **Your second male partner?**
- O **Your third male partner?**
- O **Your fourth male partner?**
- O **Your fifth male partner?**
- O **Your sixth male partner?**
- O **Don't know**
- O **Refused**

92. *If #87 = RELATIVE, Go to #93, Else go to #94*

93. You said that since you have been an adult, a relative has physically assaulted you or attempted to physically assault you in some way. What was his or her relationship to you? *MARK ALL THAT APPLY*

- O **Father**
- O **Stepfather**
- O **Brother**
- O **Step-brother, brother-in-law**
- O **Uncle**
- O **Grandfather, step-grandfather**
- O **Male cousin**
- O **Son, step-son, son-in-law**
- O **Nephew, step-nephew, nephew-in-law**
- O **Mother**
- O **Stepmother**
- O **Sister**
- O **Step-sister, sister in law**
- O **Aunt**
- O **Grandmother, step-grandmother**
- O **Female cousin**
- O **Daughter, step-daughter, daughter-in-law**
- O **Niece, step-niece, niece-in-law**
- O **Other female relative (specify)**_____
- O **Other male relative (specify)**_____
- O **Refused**
- O **Don't know**

94. *If #87 = SOMEONE ELSE YOU KNEW, Go to #95, Else go to #96*

95. You said that someone else you knew has physically assaulted you or attempted to physically assault you in some way. What was his or her relationship to you? Was he or she... *MARK ALL THAT APPLY*

- ○ **A boyfriend or date?**
- ○ **Another man or boy you knew?**
- ○ **Another woman or girl you knew?**
- ○ **Don't know**
- ○ **Refused**

96. *If #95 = BOYFRIEND OR DATE, Go to #97, Else go to #98*

97. How many boyfriends or dates have done this to you?

|__|__| ○ Don't Know ○ Refused

Number of Boyfriends or Dates

98. *If #95 = ANOTHER MAN OR BOY, Go to #99, Else go to #100*

99. How many other men or boys you knew have done this to you?

|__|__| ○ Don't Know ○ Refused

Number of Other Men or Boys

100. *If #95 = ANOTHER WOMAN OR GIRL, Go to #101, Else go to #102*

101. How many other women or girls you knew have done this to you?

|__|__| ○ Don't Know ○ Refused

Number of Other Women or Girls

102. *If #95 = ANOTHER MAN/BOY OR WOMAN/GIRL, Go to #103, Else go to #104*

103. What was his/her/their relationship to you? *MARK ALL THAT APPLY* [*DO NOT READ LIST*]

- ○ **Boss, supervisor**
- ○ **Co-worker, co-volunteer, employee, ex-employee**
- ○ **Client, customer, patient, student**
- ○ **Doctor, nurse, other health professional**
- ○ **Teacher, professor, instructor, coach**
- ○ **Landlord**
- ○ **Minister, priest, rabbi, clergy**
- ○ **Friend, acquaintance, neighbor**
- ○ **Roommate**
- ○ **Service, hired hand**
- ○ **Parent of friend, family friend**
- ○ **Foster parent or grand parent**
- ○ **Date or boyfriend**
- ○ **Spouse, ex-spouse**
- ○ **Live in boyfriend**
- ○ **Relative**

104. If #87 = STRANGER, Go to #105, Else go to #110

105. You said that a stranger has physically assaulted you or attempted to physically assault you in some way. Was this a male stranger, a female stranger, or both? MARK ALL THAT APPLY

- ○ **Male stranger**
- ○ **Female stranger**
- ○ **Don't know**
- ○ **Refused**

106. If #105 = MALE STRANGER, Go to #107, Else go to #108

107. How many male strangers have done this?

|__|__| Number of Male Strangers ○ Don't Know ○ Refused

108. If #105 = FEMALE STRANGER, Go to #109, Else go to #110

109. How many other men or boys you knew have done this to you?

|__|__| Number of Female Strangers ○ Don't Know ○ Refused

Before proceeding, I need to tally up a few of your responses so that I can ask you some additional questions. So, if you would please bear with me, I will continue with those questions in a moment.

110. OFFENDER GRID FOR PHYSICAL ASSAULT (THIS IS A COMPOSITE OF #87, #89, #91, #93, #95, and #105) Look back to each of those questions and RE-MARK ALL THAT APPLY BELOW.

- ○ **Current husband**
- ○ **First ex-husband**
- ○ **Second ex-husband**
- ○ **Third ex-husband**
- ○ **Fourth ex-husband**
- ○ **Fifth ex-husband**
- ○ **Sixth ex-husband**
- ○ **Current male partner**
- ○ **First male partner**
- ○ **Second male partner**
- ○ **Third male partner**
- ○ **Fourth male partner**
- ○ **Fifth male partner**
- ○ **Sixth male partner**
- ○ **Father**
- ○ **Stepfather**
- ○ **Brother**
- ○ **Stepbrother, brother-in-law**
- ○ **Uncle**
- ○ **Grandfather, step-grandfather**
- ○ **Male cousin**
- ○ **Son, stepson, son-in-law**
- ○ **Nephew, nephew-in-law**
- ○ **Mother**
- ○ **Stepmother**
- ○ **Sister**
- ○ **Step-sister, sister in law**
- ○ **Aunt**
- ○ **Grandmother, step-grandmother**
- ○ **Female cousin**
- ○ **Daughter, step-daughter, daughter-in-law**
- ○ **Niece, step-niece, niece-in-law**
- ○ **Another male relative**
- ○ **Another female relative**
- ○ **A boyfriend or date**
- ○ **Another male acquaintance**
- ○ **Another female acquaintance**
- ○ **A male stranger**
- ○ **A female stranger**
- ○ **Don't know**
- ○ **Refused**

FOR EACH OFFENDER CHECKED IN #110, COMPLETE ONE "DETAILED PHYSICAL ASSAULT INCIDENT REPORT"

111. This completes the interview. Thank the respondent for her participation.

DETAILED PHYSICAL ASSAULT INCIDENT REPORT

COPPER RIVER WOMEN'S EXPERIENCE SURVEY DETAILED PHYSICAL ASSAULT INCIDENT REPORT	Survey Number |__|__|__|
COMPLETE ONE INCIDENT REPORT FOR EACH OFFENDER LISTED IN QUESTION #110 OF THE MAIN SURVEY	Incident Report Number |__|__|

This report is for _____ PERPETRATOR

i1. You said before that [PERPETRATOR] has been physically violent towards you. Has he/she... [READ LIST AND MARK ALL THAT APPLY]

- O Thrown something at you that could hurt you?
- O Pushed, grabbed or shoved you?
- O Pulled your hair?
- O Slapped or hit you?
- O Kicked or bit you?
- O Choked or attempted to drown you?
- O Hit you with some object?
- O Beat you up?
- O Threatened you with a gun?
- O Threatened you with a knife or other weapon?
- O Used a gun on you?
- O Used a knife or other weapon on you?
- O None of these things
- O Don't know
- O Refused

i2. How many different times has he/she done this to you?

|__\|__\| Number of Times O Don't Know O Refused

***i3.* If QUESTION #110 = PREVIOUS HUSBAND, PREVIOUS LIVE-IN PARTNER, PREVIOUS BOYFRIEND, or PREVIOUS DATE, go to #i4, else go to #i5.**

i4. Did this/these incident(s) happen while you were still involved with this man/woman or after the relationship ended (or both)?

- O While still involved
- O After relationships ended
- O Both
- O Don't know
- O Refused

i5. *If #i2 = 1 (PHYSICAL ASSAULT HAPPENED ONLY ONCE) go to #i6, else go to #i7.*

i6. When did this incident happen with [PERPETRATOR]?

- \|__\|__\| Years ago →→→→ *go to Question #i9*
- O In the past 12 months →→→→ *go to Question #i9*
- O Don't know →→→→ *go to Question #i9*
- O Refused →→→→ *go to Question #i9*

i7. When was the first time this happened with [PERPETRATOR]?

|___|___| Years ago →→→→ *go to Question #i9*
O In the past 12 months
O Don't know
O Refused

i8. When was the most recent time this happened?

|___|___| Years ago
O In the past 12 months
O Don't know
O Refused

i9. *IF #i6, #i7, or #i8 = IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS) GO TO #i10, ELSE GO TO #i11.*

i10. How many times has this happened in the past 12 months?

|___|___| Number of times in past 12 months
O Don't know
O Refused

i11. *If #i2 > 1 (RESPONDENT HAS BEEN PHYSICALLY ASSAULTED MORE THAN ONCE) SAY:*
The following questions are about the most recent time he/she was physically violent towards you. Where did this incident happen? [*DON'T READ LIST*]

O Your home or yard
O His/her home or yard
O Your's and his/her home or yard
O Someone else's home or yard
O Street, alley
O Parking lot
O Car
O Your workplace
O Other (SPECIFY)_____
O Don't know
O Refused
O His/her workplace
O Restaurant, store
O Bar, dance club, pool hall
O Rural area, woods, park, campground
O Other public building, hospital
O School, college, campus
O Lake, dock, beach, lagoon, pool
O Motel, hotel

i12. In what city, town, or village did this incident occur? (*Select ONE*)

O SAME city/town/village as present residence
O DIFFERENT city/town/village from present residence (SPECIFY)
O Not inside a city/town/village (SPECIFY)

_____

_____

_____

i13. Who was the first to use or threaten to use physical force during this incident? Was it you or the other person?

O Respondent
O Perpetrator
O Don't know
O Refused

i14. Was he/she using drugs or alcohol at the time of this incident?

- O Yes, alcohol
- O Yes, drugs
- O Yes, both
- O No, neither
- O Don't know
- O Refused

i15. Sometimes women who have been hurt have been drinking or using drugs. Thinking back, were you drinking or using drugs when this happened? (*select ONE*)
[PROBE, ALCOHOL ONLY, DRUGS ONLY OR BOTH]

- O Yes, alcohol only
- O Yes, drugs only →→→→ *go to Question #i18*
- O Both
- O None →→→→ *go to Question #i20*
- O Don't know →→→→ *go to Question #i20*
- O Refused →→→→ *go to Question #i20*

i16. Would you say you were drunk at the time?

- O Yes
- O No
- O Don't know
- O Refused

i17. *If #i15 = ALCOHOL ONLY, go to #i19, else go to #i18*

i18. Would you say you were high at the time?

- O Yes
- O No
- O Don't know
- O Refused

i19. Do you feel you were taken advantage of because you happened to be drinking or using drugs at the time?

- O Yes
- O No
- O Don't know
- O Refused

i20. Were you pregnant at the time of the incident?

- O Yes
- O No →→→→ *go to Question #i23*
- O Don't know →→→→ *go to Question #i23*
- O Refused →→→→ *go to Question #i23*

i21. Did this pregnancy result in a live birth?

- O Yes →→→→ *go to Question #i23*
- O No
- O Don't know
- O Refused

i22. What was the outcome?

- O Abortion
- O Still birth
- O Miscarriage
- O Don't know
- O Refused

i23. Did he/she use a gun, knife or other weapon during this incident?

- O Yes, gun
- O Yes, knife
- O Yes, other weapon
- O No
- O Don't know
- O Refused

i24. Did he/she threaten to harm or kill you or someone close to you during this incident?

- O Yes
- O No
- O Don't know
- O Refused

i25. Did you believe you or someone close to you would be seriously harmed or killed during this incident?

- O Yes
- O No
- O Don't know
- O Refused

i26. Were you physically injured during this incident?

- O Yes
- O No →→→→ *go to Question #i32*
- O Don't know →→→→ *go to Question #i32*
- O Refused →→→→ *go to Question #i32*

i27. What injuries did you sustain? [*DON'T READ LIST AND MARK ALL THAT APPLY*]

- O Head or brain injury (skull fracture, concussion)
- O Spinal cord injury, broken neck or back
- O Broken bones, dislocated joints, broken nose
- O Burns, rug burns
- O Internal injuries
- O Lacerations, knife wounds, cuts, stitches
- O Scratches, bruises, welts, black eye, swelling, busted lip, bite marks
- O Chipped or knocked out teeth
- O Gun shot or bullet wounds
- O Miscarriage, complication of pregnancy, placental abruption
- O Sore muscles, sprains, strains, pulls
- O Bleeding genitals, genital injury, sore or irritated genitals
- O Perforated eardrum, shattered eardrum,
- O Knocked unconscious, passed out
- O Psychological, emotional stress
- O Other (SPECIFY)
- O Don't know
- O Refused

i28. Were you injured to the extent that you received any medical care, including self treatment?

- O Yes
- O No →→→→ *go to Question #i32*
- O Don't know →→→→ *go to Question #i32*
- O Refused →→→→ *go to Question #i32*

i29. Where did you receive this care? Anywhere else? [*DON'T READ LIST AND MARK ALL THAT APPLY*]

- O At the scene →→→→ *go to Question #i32*
- O At home/neighbor's/friend's →→→→ *go to Question #i32*
- O Doctor's office/health clinic →→→→ *go to Question #i32*
- O Emergency room at hospital/emergency clinic →→→→ *go to Question #i32*
- O Hospital (other than emergency room)
- O Other →→→→ *go to Question #i32*

Specify _____

_____

i30. Did you stay overnight in the hospital? (*select ONE*)

- O Yes
- O No →→→→ *go to Question #i32*
- O Don't know →→→→ *go to Question #i32*
- O Refused →→→→ *go to Question #i32*

i31. How many days did you stay in the hospital? *(enter NUMBER)*

Number of days |__|__|__|

- O Don't know
- O Refused

i32. Besides the offender, was anyone else present to see or hear what was happening when this incident occurred? *(select ONE)*

- O Yes
- O No →→→→ *go to Question #i34*
- O Don't know →→→→ *go to Question #i34*
- O Refused →→→→ *go to Question #i34*

i33. Were any children under the age of 18 able to see or hear what was happening? (*select ONE*)

- O Yes
- O No
- O Don't know
- O Refused

i34. Was the offender White, Alaska Native, or some other race? (*select ONE*)

- O White
- O Alaska Native
- O Mixed Race - Alaska Native and Some Other Race
- O Other
  Specify _____
- O Don't know

i35. Was this incident reported to the police?

- O Yes
- O No →→→→ *go to Question #i44*
- O Don't know →→→→ *go to Question #i44*
- O Refused →→→→ *go to Question #i44*

i36. Who reported this incident to the police? [*DON'T READ LIST*]

- O Respondent
- O Perpetrator
- O Friend, neighbor
- O In-laws
- O Respondent's family, spouse, children, relatives, boyfriend, partner
- O Doctor, nurse, other health professional
- O Minister, clergy, priest, rabbi
- O Social worker, counselor, other mental health professional
- O Teacher, principal, other school staff
- O Boss, employer, co-worker
- O Stranger, bystander
- O Police, security guard, security department.
- O Other (SPECIFY)_____
- O Don't know
- O Refused

i37 How soon after the incident was the report made? Was it... [*READ LIST*]

- O Within 24 hours?
- O Within a week?
- O Within a month?
- O Within six months?
- O Within a year?
- O Over a year? (SPECIFY)_____
- O Don't know
- O Refused

i38. What did the police do in response? Did they... [*MARK ALL THAT APPLY*]

- O See you in person to take a report?
- O Arrest him/her or take him/her into custody?
- O Refer you to court or prosecutor's office?
- O Refer you to services, such as victim's assistance, medical clinics, legal aide or a women's shelter?
- O Give you advice on how to protect yourself?
- O Take you somewhere? (SPECIFY)_____
- O Did nothing
- O Don't know
- O Refused

i39. How satisfied were you with the way the police handled the case? Were you ....

- O Very satisfied?
- O Satisfied?
- O Dissatisfied? or
- O Very dissatisfied?
- O Don't know
- O Refused

i40. Did the police officer who responded to this incident take time to listen to your description of events?

- O Yes
- O No
- O Don't know
- O Refused

i41. Did the police officer who responded to this incident treat the incident as if it was important?

- O Yes
- O No
- O Don't know
- O Refused

i42. Did the police officer who responded to this incident treat you with respect?

- O Yes
- O No
- O Don't know
- O Refused

i43. Is there anything else the police should have done to help you? *[DON'T READ LIST AND MARK ALL THAT APPLY]*

- O No, nothing
- O Charged, arrested him/her, committed him/her, kept locked up
- O Given him/her warning
- O Responded more quickly
- O Referred or taken me to service or shelter
- O Been more supportive, positive, provide moral support
- O Taken complaint more seriously, believed me, not laughed at me
- O Taken report, followed through with investigation, questioned him/her
- O Protected me, provided surveillance, told me how to protect myself
- O Made him/her leave kept him/her away
- O Followed through with court, pretrial, restraining order
- O Other (SPECIFY)_____
- O Don't know
- O Refused

GO TO #i45

i44. Is there a reason why you didn't report this incident to the police? [*DON'T READ LIST AND MARK ALL THAT APPLY*]

- O Wouldn't be believed, incident would be viewed as my fault
- O Didn't think police could do anything
- O Fear of offender, fear he/she would get even, scared
- O Too minor, not a police matter, not serious enough, not a crime
- O Shame, embarrassment, thought n was my fault
- O Didn't want anyone to know, no one knows, keep it private
- O Didn't want involvement with police or courts
- O Didn't want him/her arrested, jailed, deported, stressed out
- O Distance, I moved to another state, country, he/she moved away
- O Handled n myself, got revenge, family handled it
- O Assailant was my husband, didn't want relationship to end, sake of children
- O Was police officer, justice officer
- O I was too young to understand, a child
- O I wouldn't turn in family member, friend, assailant was my father
- O One time incident, last incident, it stopped
- O Military handled it
- O I reported it to someone else (lawyer, hospital, employer)
- O I did report it *→→→→ return to Question #i35 and Correct*
- O Other (SPECIFY)
- O Don't know
- O Refused

i45. Did you get a restraining order against him/her as a result of this incident?

- O Yes
- O No *→→→→ go to Question #i47*
- O Don't know *→→→→ go to Question #i47*
- O Refused *→→→→ go to Question #i47*

i46. To your knowledge, did he/she ever violate this restraining order?

- O Yes
- O No
- O Don't know
- O Refused

i47. Were criminal charges ever made against him/her as a result of this incident?

- O Yes
- O No →→→→ *go to Question #i51*
- O Don't know →→→→ *go to Question #i51*
- O Refused →→→→ *go to Question #i51*

i48. What happened with these charges? Was he/she convicted, pled guilty, acquitted or were the charges dropped?

- O Convicted
- O Pled guilty
- O Acquitted →→→→ *go to Question #i52*
- O Charges dropped →→→→ *go to Question #i52*
- O Other →→→→ *go to Question #i52*
- O Don't know →→→→ *go to Question #i52*
- O Refused →→→→ *go to Question #i52*

i49. Did this conviction result in his/her being sentenced to jail or prison?

- O Yes
- O No →→→→ *go to Question #i52*
- O Don't know →→→→ *go to Question #i52*
- O Refused →→→→ *go to Question #i52*

i50. How many months was he/she sentenced to jail or prison?

Number of months |__|__|__|

- O Don't know
- O Refused

i51. *If #i45= RESPONDENT ATTAINED A RESTRAINING ORDER or #i47 = PERPETRATOR WAS CRIMINALLY CHARGED, go to #i52, else to go to #i53.*

i52. How satisfied were you with the way you were treated during the court process? Were you…

- O Very satisfied?
- O Satisfied?
- O Dissatisfied? or
- O Very dissatisfied?
- O Don't know
- O Refused

i53. Other than those in criminal justice agencies, did you talk with any one else about what happened?

- O Yes
- O No →→→→ *go to Question #i55*
- O Refused →→→→ *go to Question #i55*

i54. Did you ever talk to anyone about what happened, such as ... (*Mark all that apply*)

- O Family
- O Doctor
- O Elder
- O Other (specify)_____
- O None of the Above
- O Don't Know
- O Refused
- O Friend / Neighbor
- O Minister, priest or clergy

i55. Did you ever contact any of the following services for help? (*Mark all that apply*)

- O Women's shelter? →→→ If yes, answer Question Number 58a
- O Crisis center / crisis line? →→→ If yes, answer Question Number 58b
- O Another counselor? →→→ If yes, answer Question Number 58c
- O Community / family center? →→→ If yes, answer Question Number 58d
- O None of the above services
- O Refused

i56. *If #i55 = RESPONDENT CONTACTED NONE OF THE SERVICES or REFUSED, go to #i57, else to go to #i58.*

i57. Is there any reason why you didn't use these services? [*DON'T READ LIST AND MARK ALL THAT APPLY*]

- O Didn't know of any services
- O None available
- O Waiting list
- O Too minor
- O Shame / embarrassment
- O Wouldn't be believed
- O He prevented
- O Distance
- O Fear of losing financial support
- O Fear of losing the children
- O Didn't want relationship to end
- O Didn't want / need help
- O Other, Specify _____
- O Don't Know
- O Refused

GO TO QUESTION #i59

i58. How helpful was.....

	Very helpful	Somewhat helpful	Not at all helpful	Don't Know	Refused
a. the women's shelter?	O	O	O	O	O
b. the crisis center or crisis line?	O	O	O	O	O
c. the counselor?	O	O	O	O	O
d. the community / family center?	O	O	O	O	O

i59. What did (do) you find especially helpful in dealing with this experience? [*DON'T READ LIST AND MARK ALL THAT APPLY*]

- O Family / friend support
- O Counseling
- O Support Groups
- O Relying on herself
- O Leaving situation
- O Police
- O Women's shelter
- O Support of doctor
- O Support of minister / priest / clergy
- O Support of lawyer
- O Other, Specify _____
- O Don't Know
- O Refused

i60. How has this experience affected you? (*Mark all that apply – do not read*)

- O Ashamed / Guilty
- O Angry
- O Depression / anxiety attacks
- O Lowered Self Esteem
- O Fearful
- O More cautious / aware
- O Sleeping problems
- O Afraid for children
- O Problems relating to men
- O Not much
- O Other, (Specify) _____
- O Don't Know
- O Refused

INTERVIEWER: If there are additional interviews to be conducted for each offender listed in question #110 of the main survey, complete the next detailed physical assault incident report.

If this is the final detailed physical assault incident report, thank the respondent for her time and end the interview.